

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED  
SECURITY INFORMATION  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION FROM  
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT  
CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY USSR, Karelo-Finnish SSR  
SUBJECT Economic - Construction materials

DATE OF  
INFORMATION 1953

HOW  
PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

DATE DIST. 6 Aug 1953

WHERE  
PUBLISHED Petrozavodsk

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE  
PUBLISHED 21 Mar 1953

LANGUAGE Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE  
OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793  
AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-  
LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS  
PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Leninskoye Znamya.

CRITICISM OF KARELO-FINNISH CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY

In line with the contemplated increases to be made in construction materials in the USSR during the new Five-Year Plan, the Karelo-Finnish SSR construction materials industry must produce over 2.6 times more brick and 1.7 times more lime.

The capacity of existing brick plants must be increased 2.5 times over that of 1950. The Sulazh-Gora and Letnerechenskiy brick plants must increase their capacities 3 and 4.3 times, respectively, over their 1950 capacities. In 1952, the Sulazh-Gora plant had already increased its capacity by 76 per cent over 1950.

The brick plants have started producing perforated blocks. In 1953, production of these blocks will be 12 percent of the amount of fire brick produced. The Letnerechenskiy plant is also establishing a special shop for producing roofing tile.

Lime production is being increased by increasing the productive capacity of existing lime plants. Serious attention will be given especially to the production of carbonaceous lime, which has been highly appraised for use during the winter months. Construction will soon be completed on the Letnerechenskiy Powdered Lime Plant, which will also have a shop for manufacturing building front facing terrazzo.

The production of stone will be expanded by reconstructing the present stone excavating developments and increasing their capacity threefold. A stone-crushing plant and a quartz, marble, and granite-processing plant will also be built in the republic. The latter plant's finished products will be easily transportable by both rail and water to the republic's building projects as well as to points outside the Karelo-Finnish SSR.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION		RESTRICTED		DISTRIBUTION							
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB									
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI									

RESTRICTED

STAT

In 1951-52, clay extraction and delivery to the plants was completely mechanized. In 1953, drilling and blasting operations in the mining and non-metallic minerals industry will also be mechanized. Stone dressing by pneumatic means is also being mastered. The Sulazh-Gora and Letnerechenskiy brick plants are installing presses whose capacity is four times greater than that of present machines. These two plants are also installing special pneumatic removers for mechanically moving the raw brick from the press. In the 1953 second half-year period, the Sulazh-Gora plant will start using containers to haul brick.

However, the increasing demands made by the republic's economy not only require that present plants increase their capacity but that new plants be built in the area of the raw material. Construction has already been started on a brick plant in Olonets which will manufacture common brick, tile, and sewer pipes. A silicate brick plant will be built in Petrozavodsk on the site of the Sulazh-Gora Sand Pits, and a brick plant will be built in Kem. A lime plant will also be built in the republic.

One of the reasons for the poor operations of the building materials industry of the Karelo-Finnish SSR is due to poor utilization of equipment. In 1952, press output of brick in plants subordinate to the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR was 86 percent of designed output. Presses have been idle for considerable periods. An additional 7 million bricks could be produced if this idleness were eliminated. At the Sulazh-Gora Brick Plant, the leading and largest enterprise of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR, presses were idle for 143 shifts in 1952. The considerable idleness is due to the lack of necessary spare parts to replace the rapidly worn-out parts.

The construction materials industry, and especially the brick industry is not operating uniformly during any monthly period. The brick plants of the republic produce 45 percent of their output in the last 10 days of the month, which causes a considerable amount of rejected brick. For instance, in 1952 rejected work at the Sulazh-Gora plant exceeded the amount expected by 86 percent.

A serious obstacle to normal plant operations is the presence of so-called "tight spots" or bottlenecks. Presses at the Sulazh-Gora plant are held up in their output of raw brick by the incapacity of the dry sheds to handle the raw product. However, up to March 1953 nothing has been done to eliminate this bottleneck. Also, in a number of plants, especially the Sulazh-Gora and Letnerechenskiy brick plants, competition is organized only formally.

A great deal of the blame for the poor operations of the construction materials industry lies on the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR. The ministry continues to direct its subordinate enterprises unsatisfactorily and does not increase the responsibilities of the plant managers sufficiently for fulfilling plant quotas. -- T. Vakul'kin, Minister, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR

- E N D -

- 2 -

RESTRICTED